

SAXIFRAGA FORBESII Vasey has been found on wet sandstone ledges, northwest base of Gwinn's Bluff, Winona County. Presumably J. M. Holzinger's collection from a sandy wet spot of June 1886 was from the same locality. Collections are May 3, 1925, *Rosendahl*, No. 4789; July 2, 1920, *Rosendahl and Butters*, No. 3965, and the Holzinger specimen.

ASCLEPIAS PURPURASCENS L. was collected twice at Lake City in 1883: Lake City, Wabasha County, July 18, 1883, *Sara Manning*, and Lake City, July 23, 1883, *W. H. Manning* (Herb. Gray).

AUREOLARIA GRANDIFLORA (Benth.) Pennell var. PULCHRA Pennell is represented by one collection from the Winnebago Valley, Houston County, August 12, 1899, *Wheeler*, No. 512.

PRENANTHES CREPIDINEA Michx. is known from only a single collection, Jefferson, Houston County, August 29, 1900, *Lyon*, No. 755.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

A MEXICAN STATION FOR THREE MANUAL-RANGE AND SOUTHEASTERN PLANTS.—SCIRPUS RUBRICOSUS Fern. (*S. Eriophorum* Michx.) and TOVARA VIRGINIANA (L.) Raf. are represented in the Gray Herbarium by collections from Gray's Manual range and south to Florida and west to eastern Texas: the former in swamps, marshes and low woods to Dallas Co., Texas; the latter in rich woodlands and thickets to San Jacinto Co., Texas.

In early November, 1946, the writer had the opportunity of collecting about Lake Atexca near Molango in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, where the two were discovered in close proximity: *Scirpus rubricosus* in shallow water of the marginal marsh (No. 2022), *Tovara virginiana* in moist thickets by the lakeside (No. 2024). This station, at about 1400 meters elevation, represents a southern extension into Mexico of approximately seven hundred miles for these species.

At another section of the bordering marsh, a third species of interest, HABENARIA REPENS Nutt. (No. 1932), formed an extensive colony among cattails and water-hyacinths. This plant does not extend into the Manual range but is found in swamps, ponds and lake-shores from North Carolina south to Florida and west to eastern Texas in the United States. Known also from

Central America, the West Indies and South America, its presence in Mexico is now authenticated.

The *Habenaria* was determined by Dr. Donovan S. Correll. Numbers cited are those of the writer and specimens have been deposited at the Gray Herbarium.—H. E. MOORE, Jr., Gray Herbarium.

THE NORTH AMERICAN VARIETY OF *EQUISETUM TELMATEIA*

M. L. FERNALD

The name *Equisetum Telmateia* Ehrh. in Hannövers. Mag., 1783: 287 and Beitr. ii. 159 (1788), so long used in both Europe and America, has twice given way, at least temporarily, in recent European publications to earlier competitors. A majority of European taxonomists, Ascherson & Graebner, Hegi, Rouy, Britten & Rendle, Briquet and many others, have taken up, without expressing any doubt, the earlier *E. maximum* Lam. Fl. Franç. i. (7) (1778), although Milde, Mon. Equiset. 19 (1865), maintained that *E. maximum* was a mixture of *E. arvense* L. and *E. Telmateia*. Since *E. arvense* dated from 1753, the removal of that element (if it were there) left *E. maximum* for the large species which, to quote Lamarck, "s'élèvent à la hauteur de trois pieds". At the time these later authors were writing, that conclusion seemed justified and the name *E. maximum* the correct one for the species. But now the International Rules have undergone so many alterations that *E. maximum* has become invalidated! Unfortunately, Lamarck was giving a new name to a species which he thought to have an earlier binomial; for before his description he cited as identical with his *E. maximum* the "*Equisetum fluviatile*. Lin. Sp. 1517" (i. e. *E. fluviatile* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1: 1062 (1753) and ed. 2: 1517 (1763), priority of publication then considered a secondary matter. Since Lamarck considered his new *E. maximum* the same as the earlier *E. fluviatile* his new name was illegitimate and by Art. 61 of the International Rules can not be accepted.

Another and still earlier name got temporarily into use for the Giant Horsetail, *Equisetum Telmateia*. This was *E. majus* Garsault, Traité des Plantes et Animaux, ii. 166, pl. 258 A (1767),